The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,557—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Re. 5 0
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: each—two rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th July, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Telicherry, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Nagapatam, Mimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamer arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7.45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghats early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th July, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second cabin passage ..... „ 335

The Agra carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess and is due in London on 6th September. Transfer at Aden made by Company

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Punjaub's arrival.

FOR RANGOON
(CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS SHOULD INDUCEMENT OFFER).

THE S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th instant.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st *of each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	....	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without Wines
Suez	360	....	230		80	
Port Said	380	....	240		90	
Messina	500	....	340		120	
Naples	500	....	340		140	
Leghorn	500	....	340		140	
Genoa	500	....	340		140	
Marseilles	530	....	360		145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m., any avoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons, 300 H.P.,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN.

THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 25th July. For Freight and Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

24th June, 1879.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of the returns.

Two-thirds of he Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order on moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a)	HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N.W. Hasell	11th July.
—	THIBET	3503	400	J. B. Toybock	18th do.
(a)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	J. Pariah	25th do.
—	GEELONG	1335	350	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(a)	NEPAUL	3836	500	J. A. Murray	8th do.
—	SURAT	3141	530	W. H. Rees	15th do.
(b)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Oliver	22nd do.
—	BANGALORE	2346	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(a)	POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(a)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By these Steamers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CATHAY	2983	450	R. T. Dundas	21st July.
INDUS	3463	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	3809	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2782	480	J. C. Rabot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3023	500	N. Stewart	16th July.
TANJORE	3262	450	W. W. Fentiman	16th Augt.
STAM	3014	800	G. N. Hector	13th Sept.
ASRAM	3083	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.. } In 1870 ... £139,808 „ 1873 ... £295,149 „ 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

In the Press, and will shortly be published.

A COLLECTION OF

LEGISLATIVE ACTS:

USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

Price—Rs. 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6-8

Postage Annas 4 Extra.

COMPRISING:

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Government Resolutions, dated 3rd February and 8th March 1879, regarding the immediate discharge of cargo, and of dutiable articles imported into India by Letter Post.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notification and Rules made by the Governor General in Council on the 19th April 1879.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications.

Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Intending subscribers should send in their orders soon, as a very limited number of Copies will be printed.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
PURVEYORS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE,

HAVE established a Factory at SEVILLE Spain, where they manufacture PURE SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE, under Patent from H.M. Alfonso XII, King of Spain.

The pure properties, the flavour and brilliancy of colour of this NEW MARMALADE will be found Superior to that of any other brand in the Market.

MOIR'S SOUPS in TINS are Unrivalled,
MOIR'S SCOTCH JAMS AND JELLIES in TINS are made of the Fruit, as labelled, and Purest Refined Sugar.
MOIR'S SCOTCH OATMEAL,
MOIR'S ANCHOVY PASTE,
MOIR'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVY,
MOIR'S SCOTCH SALMON,
MOIR'S SCOTCH KIPPERED HERRINGS,
MOIR'S REAL FINDON HADDOCKS,
MOIR'S SARDINES (Scne Brand),
MOIR'S PICKLES with PURE VINEGAR,
MOIR'S HAMS in TINS,
MOIR'S BACON in TINS,
MOIR'S POTTED MEATS,
MOIR'S OXFORD SAUSAGES,
MOIR'S TART FRUITS, BOTTLED,
MOIR'S TABLE JELLIES.

JOHN MOIR AND SON
Have been awarded at
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878,
THREE PRIZE MEDALS.
(ONE GOLD MEDAL; ONE SILVER MEDAL; ONE BRONZE MEDAL),
For the purity and superior quality of their goods.
This is the highest award given, as JOHN MOIR & SON showed in their case only articles preserved in their LONDON and ABERDEEN Factories.

Head Office:—146, Leadenhall Street, Lond , E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMETS.

GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, COLOMBO.

WANTED, a SUB-MANAGER; a married man preferred.

For terms apply by letter to

THE SECRETARY,
Colombo Hotels Company, Limited, Colombo.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received on 1st August, 1879, by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS at Bombay, Deolalee, Poona, Malegaon, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Deesa, Rajkot, Mhow, Ajaigarh, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, and Kurrachee for the SUPPLY of HAY, as per Schedule No. 1, for the year 1880.

2. Any information required relative to the contract can be obtained on application to local Executive Officers.

F. P. MIGNON, Colonel,
Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 5th July 1879.

True Copy,

J. M. BOYD, Major,
For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

18 CARAT GOLD
ALBERT CHAINS
OF FULL SIZE,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 114 of 1878.

OOVERRAL, CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE SETNA, ARDASIR MERWANJEE SETT, the Executrix and Executors of the late MERWANJEE MANOCKJEE SETNA, deceased, all of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, residing at No. 313, Girgaum, outside the Fort.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

CASSIRAM NAGOO, the only son and legal representative of the late BUNDAREE NAGOO RAMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 19, Chinch Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 28th day of March, 1878, it was declared, amongst other things, that the Plaintiffs are entitled to recover from the Defendant the sum of Rupees five hundred and forty as the rent for the piece of ground mentioned in the said Decree and to have the building standing thereon sold towards satisfaction of the said sum of Rupees five hundred and forty, and that the Defendant should pay the sum of Rupees five hundred and fifty-eight and annas six for taxed costs of suit.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 1st day of March, 1879, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of the Defendant in the premises following; that is to say, the building or dwelling house belonging to the Defendant, and erected on ground whereof the Fasendar has resumed possession in terms of Decree in this suit, and situate at Nowroje Hill, First Row, bounded on the north by the property now or late of Ladha Lukoo and Soonderjee Tejpal, on the south by the house of Manockjee Merwanjee Sett, on the west by the house of Manockjee Merwanjee Sett, and on the east by the Nowroje Hill First Row, and whereas default has been made by the said Defendant in payment of both the said sums in the Decree mentioned.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1879, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of a warrant of sale dated the 1st day of March, 1879, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendant to the same, or to any part thereof.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the premises to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiffs, other than the third Plaintiff who is stated to be dead, have permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the premises one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the same are knocked down to a purchaser other than the said Plaintiffs; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser, other than the said Plaintiffs, to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the premises will be resold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 7th day of July 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURANG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. ARDASIR & HORMUSJEE,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,
Complete with Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and Instructions for Use.

Cash Rs. 12-8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC
CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4 and for six in Copy, One Anna.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FOOTBALL on FRIDAY, 11th instant, Cooperage Ground.

TO-DAY TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN, Re. 1—Sigo, Soup Pates, Chicken Salmi, Lamb Mushrooms, Beefsteaks, Curry, etc. Dinner, Re. 1-8. Supper, Re. 1.

A well educated Young Scotch Man, active and of strictly temperate habits, is open to an engagement as Carder or Spinning Master in a Cotton Mill. Thorough training and experience in Manchester. Has been practical superintendent in each capacity for 4 years in Calcutta. Good judge of Cotton. Salary nominal. Further particulars address James Post, 42, Garden Reach Road, Mateeaboroose, Calcutta.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our Office to No. 22, MEADOW STREET.
July 7. F. SAUQUET & Co.

TWO GENTLEMEN just arrived, are desirous to Board with Respectable Family at reasonable price. Please state Terms, and Address "V. S.," Post Office, Bombay.

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCES TO LET at Grant Buildings. Vahar water laid on; Stabling free. Apply to Mr. J. H. IRVINE, No. 6, at the Buildings.

ROOMS TO LET at Grant Buildings. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent, 4, Hummum Street.

SPLENDID FRESH TOBACCO on cut Daily —Golden Leaf, Honey Dew, and Cavendish, from 2 to 4 Annas per oz. Apply to W. J. RISSAI, Forbes Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

BISCUITS, in Tins, Re. 1 each; SUPERFINE FLOUR in Tins, 7 lbs. 14 lbs. and 28 lbs. each, for up-country use. FRA BEN, Confectioner, Bombay.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!

SPECIAL TEXTURES FOR TROPICAL WEAR.
Unequalled for Quality and Price.

Discount—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, Light and Durable, a very useful Garment	10	8
Thin Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the Lightest Coat made that will resist heavy rain	15	0
Stout Soft Twilled Cambric, recommended to those who are daily exposed to rough weather.	20	0
Fine Drab Cambric Double Texture, very Light and Durable, the Waterproof Solution being placed between two clothes, it cannot stick or melt when rolled up roughly	25	0
"The Deluge Wrapper," the best Waterproof that can be obtained, made of Stout Twilled Cambric Double Texture (the solution between two clothes), it cannot stick, melt or tear, and will resist for hours the heaviest weather	30	0
Inverness Capes, Stout Drab Twilled Cambric, useful for Riding or Driving	25	0
The Regulation Military Cloak, Best Blue Princetta Cloth, Double Texture	40	0
Drab Waterproof Helmets	4	12
„ Leggings	4	12
Waterproof Sheeting, Stout Twilled Cambric, any length cut. .....72 inches wide, per yard	6	8
Brass Eyelets fitted at per doz.	3	0

Mofussil Orders—To save delay chest and height should be given.

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., { The Travellers' Kit House.
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS!

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE JUST OPENED a NEW and CHOICE STOCK of GOODS specially adapted for MONSOON WEAR. Patterns of their New Serges, Soft Tropical Tweeds, Flannels, Silk and Wool, Oxford and Cambric Shirtings, &c., will be forwarded on application to Residents in the Mofussil together with their New Illustrated Catalogue containing simple instructions for self measurement.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS
AND
OUTFITTERS,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MARVELS OF SCIENCE.
S. ROSE & CO., Bombay, supply
THE MACHINE
PHONOGRAPH

Or Speaking and Singing Machine, invented and patented by T. A. Edison, with Stand and Mechanism complete, including 200 sheets of Metal Foil.

Price Net Cash Rs. 800.

S. ROSE AND CO., Bombay, also supply
THE HAND PHONOGRAPH,
Being exactly similar to the original Instrument as invented by Mr. T. A. Edison. This smaller Instrument is especially useful to those who wish to make experiments with the Phonograph.
Price Rs. 200.

THE
MICROPHONE
IN ITS NEWEST AND IMPROVED FORM,

By which are made audible minute sounds that hitherto have been entirely unappreciable by the human ear.

"The sounds of writing on paper, the fall of particles of salt, and other wonderful acoustical phenomena and the movements of insects can be heard at a very great distance."—*Times*.

Price, including Battery, one Telephone and Wire, Rs. 50.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TELEPHONIC APPARATUS FOR OFFICES, RESIDENCES, FACTORIES, &c.
THE IMPROVED ELECTRO-MAGNETIC
TELEPHONE,
HICKLEY'S PATENT.

With more than 200 feet of Double Wire (making a circuit of more than 400 feet). Price per pair, Rs. 50.

MICROPHONES	each	Rs. 10
BATTERIES	each	„ 10
TELEPHONES	each	„ 20
WIRE, 25 feet double length	each	„ 6

Intending purchasers can see all the above instruments in working order at the Establishment of

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.
SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

J. & P. COATS'
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878, AWARD OF GOLD MEDAL.
SEWING COTTON.
BEST SOFT 6 CORD SEWING COTTON, IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.
EXTRA GLACE COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.
In SKEINS or on REELS.
Unsurpassed in Quality.
For superior strength and excellent quality.
To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

NOTICES.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*. Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA,
HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO HAIR DYED.
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J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER. FLORIDA WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA, PARIS, 1878, ONLY GOLD MEDAL for English Perfumery. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

80 YEARS unparalleled success have proved that ROWLAND'S TOILET ARTICLES are the best and purest ever made; they contain no lead, mineral, or poisonous ingredients, of which nearly all other hair restorers, cosmetics and powders are composed, and which are therefore most dangerous compounds.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
strengthens the hair, eradicates scurf, etc., and is especially adapted for children's use.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR
eradicates cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, freckles, sunburn, etc. and produces a beautiful complexion.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO
whitens the teeth and prevents decay.

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is a new and harmless Toilet Powder.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE
for dyeing red or grey hair to brown or black. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for Rowland's Articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

THE ONLY GENUINE.
Wholesale and retail Agents.
TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been thoroughly realized in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND at BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as a means of bringing the Advertisements to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and any advertisers for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be Printed at the "Bombay Gazette Press."

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone, many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and all morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and the symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strength to all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, failing memory, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unequalled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skins, removing callousness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s, 1½d, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES *are daily being effected in cases of Nervousness, General Debility, Impurity of the Bl

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 7TH JULY, 1879.

Business here to-day has been dull in the extreme, and there has been next to nothing done in any branch.

Reuter's closing telegram from London of Saturday's date advises no movements we have not already noticed, with the exception of an advance of 3d. to 6d. per quarter in Wheat to arrive, and a payment of £100,000 into the Bank of England.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	1,41,124
Do. Branches	Dec.	,,	9,776
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	46,312
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	19,394
Cash Credits	Dec.	,,	39,547
Loans	Dec.	,,	5,72,505
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	5,29,015
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	21,241
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	13,61,011

The increase in the Cash Balance being again due solely to a falling off in the demand for accommodation, the position is decidedly stronger, and although possibly the Directors may make no further reduction in rates of interest and discount this week, it is quite evident that the market has now entered on a steadily downward course, and we must accordingly look for money to become exceptionally cheap during the remainder of the monsoon.

On Exchange opened weak this morning at a decline of 1-16d., which was increased to ⅛d. during the day, but the market closes with, if anything, a slightly steadier feeling at the lowest point. There is nothing new in respecting Silver except that private messages of Saturday call it weak at 52d., but judging from the experience of the past few weeks the probability is that we may have a further slight decline in rates, to be succeeded afterwards by the usual reaction. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Rs.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,	
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,	
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,	
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2-13	,,	

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 1-16 per cent. premium for demand and ¼ to ⅜ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

Government Paper is quiet in sympathy with the decline which has taken place in Exchange ; but as prices in Calcutta, according to the latest telegrams remain fairly steady, quotations here are no lower. We call Fours, Rs. 93¼ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99½.

Shares are as dull as ever and very few transactions are reported. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. higher at Rs. 676¼. Land Companies are unchanged, and in Press shares the only change is a decline of Rs. 2½ in Berars. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares continue to decline from day to day, and we have to notice a fall of Rs. 10 in Dhurramsey and Great Eastern, and Rs. 5 in Hindustan and Oriental.

Cotton has been somewhat firmer owing to the tenor of the Liverpool telegrams, and sellers are asking an advance of Rs. 2 per candy on Saturday's quotations ; but with the exception of some purchases for the local mills, we have not heard of any actual business. The arrivals are small, Saturday's figures being only 888 bales, making 2,796 bales for the three days. Quotations are :—

Good Ginned Broach	Rs.	239	per candy f. p.
Good Omra	,,	225	,,
F. G. F. do	,,	230	,,
G. F. do	,,	229	,,
Good Dhollera	,,	224	,,
F. G. F. do	,,	220	,,
G. F. do	,,		

Freights are lower but with rather more doing. The s. s. Branksome Hall has made engagements for Liverpool at 20s., but 22s. 6d. is now asked both for her and the Edwin. By sail for Liverpool 20s. remains the quotation, but there is next to nothing doing. For Havre and London the s. s. Euphrates is booking any small lots offering at 27s. 6d. For Trieste and Venice tonnage is offering by the Escurial (s. s.) to arrive at 82s. 6d., payable here.

Piece Goods are quiet, and the off-take continues on the same reduced scale as formerly, but prices are no lower ; on the contrary, a somewhat steadier feeling is apparent. Local yarns are in rather better request at slightly easier rates.

Coals are unchanged, no fresh business being reported from first hands.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	123
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	676¼
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	5 do	650
National Bank of India	37,333	625	312-10	6 do	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	nominal
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	500	400	45 p.s.	..	40
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.s.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2 p. ct	60
Bhowanygur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	40 p.s.	500
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	35 p.s*	670
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15 p.s*	9
Colaba S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	nominal
Davis S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	490
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	500
Dhurumsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	170
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	..	555
Fleming S. and W. Co.	2,750	500	all	40 p.s*	nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	30 p.s*	750
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	750
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	475
Imperial Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	450
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	840
K. Muccunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	480
Madras Spinning	800	500	Nil	100	100
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,140
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	10
Manjrola S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	nominal
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,030
Morarjee Spinning	1,042	1,000	all	30 p.s*	575
Muncgee S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	130
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p. .	640
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all	..	do.
Nurrey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	do.
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	650
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,350	all	75	70
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	650
Soondercabe Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	540
Do do. 2 Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	120
Shalopore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	970
Bhagwan Das Co.	100	1,000	1,000	15 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	560
Bellary	176	1,000	all	25	470
Bezar Company (New)	158	500	all	60 p.s.	450
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	16 do	60
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carvar Co	1,000	1,250	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co	500	1,250	all	80 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	600	300	all	16 do	150
East India Press Co.	883	1,000	all	100 do	265
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	1,250	50 do	675
French Press Co.	800	500	all	75 p.s.	475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	190
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	240 do	165
Samoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	200
Siad Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	455
Siad & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,310
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New,)	4,000	3,000	all	15 pa*	815
Frere Land and Fine Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s.	113
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s.	325
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s	210

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218' 3'0	5 p. ct	305
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130-14'6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65' 7'3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	13' 1'3	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,105
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196'9'15	do	260

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,00	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	1,850
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	180	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,700
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1220	100	100	10 p. s.	110
Bombay New Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	375
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	..	500	300	36 p. s.	265
Mather Company, Ld	1,500	200	100	7½ p. ct	10
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,900	500	all	p. s.	..
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,025
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	100
Vregne Patent Slip Co.	1,000	500	all	6¾p.s.	650
	1,000	250	all	p.ct	15

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 5th July as compared with the statement issued on the 28th June :—

Liabilities.	28th June. Rs.	5th July. Rs.
Proprietors Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,49,04,783	1,50,41,907
Do do. at Branches	30,63,207	30 54,221
Other Deposits	1,57,67,014	1,58,13,226
Post Bills	2,972	2,247
Cash Credits, and draws	3,39,269	2,93,584
	4,52,71,435	4,54,19,585
Assets.		
Government Securities	33,46,611	33,27,217
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	16,64,089	16,24,492
Loans, on Security of do.	57,48,267	51,75,752
Current Accounts, overdraws	8,284	7,574
Bills Discounted	1,58,00,399	1,52,71,284
Stamps	3,299	5,806
Dead Stock Rs. 5,46,368		
Amount applied to reduction 1,30,000	3,46,368	3,46,368
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,06,597	2,27,623
Cash and Currency Notes	1,81,46,581	1,94,96,849
	4,52,71,435	4,54,19,585

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The barque Khimjee Oodhowjee, 902 tons, Captain T. Row, will sail to-day for Singapore, in ballast.

The Clan Lyon s. s. Clan Lamont, 1,353 tons, Captain E. G. Harley, sailed yesterday for Cocoanads, in ballast.

The schooner Admiral-de-Ruyter, 207 tons, Captain S. R. Brower, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Commander H. Stewart, arrived yesterday with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Hay, son, daughter and 5 children, Mr. Ducrot, John Rutherford, Mr. Ottfield, Mrs. E. Walton, Mr. Russell, W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Crozar and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and Rev. Mr. Duthy.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Hindostan, 3,186 tons, Captain N. W. Haselwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 26th June, via Galle, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Drummond, Mr. Fortsoue, and a horse keeper.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, 1,775 tons, Captain W. D. Anderson, sailed yesterday for China, with the China Mail and a cargo of 1,651½ chests opium, 879 bales cotton, 2,398 bales twist, and general cargo, and Mr. Burjorjee Pestonjee as a passenger.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Hindostan (s)	Haselwood	Calcutta, June 26.
	Assam (s)	Stewart	Melbourne, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
7	Bokhara (s)	Anderson	China.
	Clan Lamont (s)	Harley	Cocoanads.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Khimjee Oodhowjee, Row, to Singapore.
Schooner Admiral de Ruiter, Reufer, to Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Cathay, to China.
Steamer Hindostan, to Southampton.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

July. 3.—Steamers City of Manchester, Merkara, and Legislator.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
4	Mainam (s)	Calcutta.
5	Chinsura (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 7.

From Liverpool.

Rydal Hall s—28 boxes port wine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Branksome Hall s—60 kegs iron nails, Abdoolally Gulamhoosein ; 648 boxes bar soap, J. M. Moola ; 31 bales printing paper, Byramjee Shapurjee ; 23 cases sheet iron, Damoder Pragjee.

From London.

Eagle—4 cases fancy soap, Muncherjee Pallonjee ; 35 cases old tom, Manuckjee Bhicajee.
Bokhara s—5 cases soap, F Masotti and Co ; 60 cases candles, Gulabchund Roopchund.
India s—30 cases ginger wine, 14 cases whiskey, and 15 cases rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Green s—5 cases gin, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Alnwick s—5 cases geneva, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Maharaj s—31 casks beer, C Macdonald and Co ; 600 pieces iron bars, Rustomjee Framjee ; 975 piece pipes and 200 pipe heads, Noorbhoy Boodabhoy.
Elibank s—1 case carpets, Muncherjee Pallonjee ; 2 cases plate glass, Merwanjee Nowrojee.
Angola s—26 cases gingerwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Childers,—202 kegs iron nails, Hasumaly Lallmeya ; 2 bales wall paper, Abdoolhoosein Tyebjee.

From Genoa.

Assiria s—106 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Singapore s—150 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 7.

For Liverpool.

Milen Bates—900 cwts sursee seed, Premjee Moorarjee.
Edwin s—2,047½ cwts rapeseed, Tejpal Jumnadass ; 250 cwts myrabollams, Premjee Morarjee ; 162 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee ; 200 bales wool, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 160 bales cotton, Dipambar Ramchunder ; 73 bales cotton, Bhimsee Nathoo ; 125 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 19 bales wool, Venichund Joitadass ; 21 tons bones, Hudson and Co ; 47 bales wool, Nurjee Khatikow.

For London.

Euphrates s—24 cwts deer horns, 15 cwts cassia and 7 cwts wax, Ruttonjee Manuckjee ; 34 cwts khuskus roots and 26 cwts cassia, Allimahomed Hassum ; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 8 bales cotton, Nemcook Sobharam.
Hindostan s—8 bales carpets, 2,099 packages coffee, 458 packages dry ginger, 30 packages copra, 1,042 bales cotton, 39 packages cocoanut oil, 5 packages cardamons and 107 packages tea, P and O S N Co ; 8 cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy.

For Havre.

Euphrates s—100 cwts buffaloe horns, A Blascheck and Co.

For Calcutta.

Khandalla s—75 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

For Hongkong.

Clan Alpine s—4 cases sharkfins, Mollodina Cassum ; 31 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws, Vuzeerbhoy Thaver ; 6 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws, Cassum Khakey Nanjee ; 2 boxes silver coins (Rs 10,850), Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 300 cwts copperas, Ruttonsey Mooljee ; 79 bales cotton, Abdoola Joomjee ; 93 bales cotton, Bothermull Bookhraj ; 60 bales cotton, Ramnaron Buldew ; 40 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co ; 85 bales twist, Doongersee Gangjee ; 5 bales twist, Futtay Ally Mahamedally ; 60 bales cotton, Goculdass Breziall ; 75½ cwts senna leaves, Janthing Chong and Co ; 5½ cwts bedillium, 1½ cwts gvat horns, 5 cwt S. teeth, Abdool Cadir Tyeb Bhaee ; 25 bales grey yarn, Morarjee Goculdas S and W Co ; 32 bales twist, Byramjee Sorabjee ; 87½ cwts sandalwood, Cuma Ramjee ; 31 bales twist, The S S and W Co ; 122 cwts sandalwood, Esmail Mahamed Esaac and Co.
Bokhara s—50 bales twist, Jadowjee, Doongersee ; 10 bales twist Jamsetjee Bomanjee ; 50 bales twist, The A S and W Co ; 15 bales twist, J Jugeonath ; 39 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 5 chests opium, Hajee Esaac Ellias ; 1 chest opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 45 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Bokhara s—2½ chests opium, Buxieram Shaikauria ; 3 chests opium, Goolraz Singanee ; 15½ chests opium, M S Gubbay ; 13 chests opium, Tarachund Gumshandass ; 4 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 14 chests opium, Guneshlal Shobhagmull ; 2½ chests opium, Hurdyal Kadermull ; 4 chests opium, Budjidass Shrikison ; 6½ chests opium, Goolabray Muvonialchund ; 8 chests opium, Nopeshund Nowrungroy ; 5½ chests opium, Kastoor Tarachund ; 4 chests opium, I A Joosub ; 10½ chests opium, Guneshlal Goolabroy ; 40½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 19½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 10½ chests opium, Ruttenram Jairam ; 4 chests opium, Tarachund Laxmeenaran ; 14 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram ; 8 chests opium, Jesrao Chetram.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL via CAPE.

1015 Ellen Bates, Hodgson—Edward, Bates & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

1247 Branksome Hall (s), Collin—Edward, Bates & Co.
1241 Edwin (s), Young—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR LONDON via CANAL.

3186 Hindostan (s), Haselwood—Malls, 11th July.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1299 Euphrates (s), Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR NICOBAR ISLAND via GALLE.

269 Osprey, Hughes—B. R. Pestonjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1248 Callithoe, Leslie—E Bates and Co.
915 Formoes, Hayland—The Captain.
1072 James Livesay, Smith—Edward, Bates & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

227 Adela, Matheson—Killick, Nixon & Co.
207 Admiral-de-Ruyter, Brower.

FOR MOULMEIN.

875 Hougoumont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1884 Cathay (s), Dundas—Malls, 7th August.
1348 Clan Alpine (s), Harley—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Stewart—Malls, 18th July.

FOR VENICE.

1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—Malls, (1st August).

FOR BUSSORAH.

424 Calder (s), Ormandy—P G S N Co.

NOT FIXED.

1216 Ben Rhydding, McGill—Finlay, Muir and Co,
896 Childers, McFee—The Captain.
126 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
902 Khimjee Oodhowjee, Row—Edward Bates and Co.
767 Kotah (s), Dodd—Jas Jin Califa.
1430 Lucile, Scott—The Captain.
1665 McAllum More, Smith—The Captain.
1437 Oneone, Clements—The Captain.
1268 Peruvian Congress, Power—The Captain.
1390 Suez (s), Eaton—T Mackintosh & Co.
1696 Talgas, Johnston—The Captain.
1020 Traveller, Harding—The Captain.
1198 Thunderbolt, Parsons—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1099 Vizard (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
567 Amherstieh (s).
985 Cleopatra, Hilton—(I. G. S.)
1060 Dalhousie (s), Powell.—(I. G. S.)
581 Kwangtom (s),—(I G S).
1107 Masala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s).
1138 Patrick Steuart (s), Stiffe—(I. G. S).
1007 Tenasserim (s), Street.

HIGH COURT.—July 8,

[Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

366-79—A F Turner—Gungabai vs Khatao Natha and another—Bhaishunker and D—Parsi.
381-79—Tyabjee and S—Gungs and another vs Sewjee Bhanjee—Hearn, C and L.
383-79—Bhaishunker and D—Lalljee Doongersey and another vs Cammodia Tyabjee.
384-79—Jeebhoy and D—Dhunjeebhoy Jeevsjee Desai and another vs Nejeebhoy Ardeshir Lakdawala.
385-79—Chalk and W—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Keswoojee Naik—Hearn, C and L.

Long Causes.

6-79—Prescot and W—Dunbar Nathu Jadowjee vs C A Turner—Crowgie, L and O—Part heard.
370-78—In person (a pauper)—Guffur vullud Wahab vs Koolsam otherwise Jorebebee—Balkrishna and B.
384-78—Jeffcron and F—Bhowan Jewraj and others vs Nanjee Jiwa and another—Shamrao P.
248-79—A F Turner—Shamjee Khetsey vs Dhurrumsey Narronjee and others—In person.
561-78—Prescot and W—Thaker Megjee Hunsraj and others vs Punja Purtab and others—T and S and Khunderao M. entitled.
88-79—Nana and H—Byramjee Rustomjee Bharucha and another vs Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee Bharucha and others—Ardeshir and H. and in person.
555-78—Prescot and W—Francis Vouilon vs John Fleming and others—Birmgton, H and C—Hundass Premjee and others vs The G I P Ry Co—Hearn, C and L (settled.)
260-78—Crawford and B—Eshwant Vishnoo Noney vs Damodher Trimbock Noney—Muljee and S.
253-79—Shapurjee and T—Vundrawandass Purshotumdass vs Khunderao Morojee—In person.
256-79—Jefferson and F—Choonilal Gulabchund vs Magnoo Ghulla and another.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

166-79—Rimington, H and C—Trikum Purshotum vs Kesserbai—Prescot and W.
327-79—Ardeshir and H—Narayen Cokerda vs Bhoola Cullian and another—Macfarlane and G.
350-79—Rimington, H and C—Sewbux Ramgopal and another vs Shamjee Veerjee and another.

Long Causes.

162-79—Ardeshir and H—Vulubram Remchund vs Dadoo Meya Dost Mahomed—Lynch and T.
70-79—Rimington, H and C—Cursondass Thakersey vs Nanjee Premjee—Shapoorjee and T.
453-78—Balkrishna and B—Bhugwandass Bhovanbhoy vs Kullianjee Jootha—Ardeshir and H.
80-79—Ardeshir and H—Chotalal Joogulbhoy vs Premchund Roychund—Smith and P.
163-79—Craigie, L and O—James Bevis and others vs Lukhmidass Khimjee and others—Bhalshunker and D.
437-78—Muljee and B—Gungabisson Ramchunder vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.
85-78—Macfarlane and G—Roymul Dhunraj vs the G I P R Co—Hearn, C and D.
67-79—Shapurjee and T—Khetsidass Samrutroy vs E D Sassoon—Rimington, H and G.
47-78—Chalk and W—Soorjee Jewandass vs the G I P R Co—Hearn C and L.
143-78—Ardeshir and H—Veljee Nursey and others vs the G I P Railway Company—Hearn, C and L (Settled.)

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

634-78—A F Turner—Mungesh Purshotum vs Moroba Raghoonath and another—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.
392-79—Tyabjee and S—Bomonjee Cursetjee Cama and others vs Dalputbhoy Shoobhoy and another.
306-79—Moreshwar L—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy vs Patel Abe Cosman, in person.

For further directions and costs.

326-78—Bhalshunker and D—F M G Ferreira vs Hajee Esmoo Adams—Hearn, C and L.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th July 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·657
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·9
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	·823
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·1
General Direction of Wind	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	427
Fall of Rain from midnight to midnight.	0·03
Total fall during the month	1·81
,, year	23·63
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th July	0.01

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 7.

Gordon, Bt Major, 45th Regt, on sick leave, from Field Force.
Lindsay, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Field Force.

DEPARTURES.—July 7.

Jervis, Surg, on duty, to Rajkot.
Boyd, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Watling, Captain, Dy Asst Qr-Mr Genl, on leave, to Ahmednagar.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, July 5.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr Brodhurst, District and Sessions Judge, Benares, privilege leave for three months.

Mr Stoker, Assistant Magistrate, Shahjahanpur, privilege leave for three months.

Surgeon-Major Selous, Civil Surgeon, Ghazipur, privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days from the 15th June.

Surgeon-Major Jameson Officiating Civil Surgeon, Agra, three months' privilege leave.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr Knox, Judge of Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Benares.

Mr Thomson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Allahabad, to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Allahabad.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to direct the following promotions :—

Mr Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate as District Superintendent, 1st grade ; Mr Gubbins, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate as District Superintendent, 2nd grade ; Mr Parker, District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, to officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd grade ; and Mr C E Yeatman, District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, to officiate as District Superintendent, 4th grade ; Lieut Col Lautour, Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, to officiate as District Superintendent, 2nd grade ; Mr Foster, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade ; Mr Hicks, District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, to officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd grade ; Mr. Noad, District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, to officiate as District Superintendent, 4th grade.

The notifications from this Department, dated 24th May, making certain appointments consequent on the resignation of the Civil Service by Messrs Ricketts and Melville, are hereby cancelled.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N-W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers specified :—

Mr Macaulay, Assistant Engineer, Fatehpur Division, Oudh and and Rohilkhand Railway, to be a Special Magistrate for the trial, without reference by the Magistrate of the district, of offences under section 42 of the Indian Railway Act within the limits of the Benares, Jaunpur, Azamgarh Sultanpur, and Fyzabad districts.

The notifications from this Department dated 20th June, placing the services of Major Horsford, Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow, at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, and appointing Major A Murray, Assistant Commissioner, Kheri, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow, are hereby cancelled.

The services of Captain Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, Bareilly, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

The services of Captain Toker, Cantonment Magistrate, Bareilly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Public Works Department.

Mr Bennett, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the charge of the Allahabad to the Benares Provincial Division.

Mr Brockman, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the charge of the Benares to the Allahabad Provincial Division.

Mr Mason, Assistant Engineer, Meerut Provincial Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages.

Lieutenant Glennie, R E, Assistant Engineer, is, on return from field service, posted to the Anugabahr Branch, Ganges Canal.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th June 1879.

Brigadier General Cobbe is posted to the Agra brigade and directed to join.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

44th Regiment—Lieut Morrell to be Instructor of Musketry.

1st Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Renny, Supernumerary on the establishment, to be Adjutant, vice Osborne, resigned.

11th N.I.—Lieut Col Harris, 2nd in Command, to be Commandant.

Captain Stead, Wing Commander, to be 2nd in Command.

Major Becher, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander.

27th N I—Lieut Thurston, Supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer, on probation.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

8th Hussars—Captain Abbott, (to England, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lieut Matthews, to Mussoorie, from the 17th June to the 15th November 1879.

2-11th Foot—Lieut Col M'Causland, to England, for six months.

44th Foot—Lieut Wolseley, to England, for three months, private affairs.

54th Foot—Lieut Hickman, to Murree, from the 19th June to the 18th October.

92nd Foot—Lieut Dick Cunyngham, to England, for fifteen months.

Bengal Infantry—Lieut Col Willoughby Osborne, to Mussoorie, from the 24th April to the 15th October.

British Medical Service—Surgeon Molloy to England, to appear before a medical board.

CALENDAR FOR JULY 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 11th, 1h. 45 5m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.		Low Water.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
July. Tues. 8	English Mail expected.	5 30	6 39	1	57 m	7	59 m
				2	23 a.	8	46 a.
Wed. 9	.....	5 30	6 39	3	47 m	9	40 m
				8	0 a.	9	34 a.
Th. 10	.....	5 31	6 39	8	25 m	9	17 m
				8	53 a.	10	6 a.
Fri. 11	.....	5 31	6 39	4	19 m	10	5 m
				4	11 a.	10	55 a.
Sat. 12	.....	5 31	6 39	5	27 m	11	7 m
				5	23 a.	11	49 a.
Sun. 13	5th Sunday after Trinity	5 32	6 39	6	43 a.	0	18 a.
				6	49 ..		
Mon. 14	.....	5 32	6 39	8	0 m	0	45 m
				7	8 a.	1	40 a.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

EVACUATION OF KANDAHAR.

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The Amir of Kabul has sent an official to Kandahar for the purpose of making arrangements for the evacuation of that town by British troops.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

FURTHER MASSACRES AT MANDALAY.

RANGOON, JULY 7.

The news is confirmed that fresh massacres have taken place at Mandalay. Since Colonel Browne arrived there fully one dozen lives and probably more have been sacrificed.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LATEST FROM THE CAPE.

CAPETOWN, JUNE 17.

The British troops have commenced an advance from Fort Pearson to Fort Chelmsford, and almost effected a junction with Colonel Wood's column, which has again advanced.

THE RUMOURED ARMISTICE AT THE CAPE.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The rumour received in the Capetown advices of 15th June, that a fortnight's armistice had been granted, is not confirmed.

THE ARMY DISCIPLINE BILL.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Army Discipline Bill is making slow progress in the Commons, and has met with great opposition from the Irish members, especially as regards the clauses relating to flogging. A most monstrous special sitting of ten hours' duration was held on Saturday when Colonel Stanley (Secretary for War) announced that the whole question was being reconsidered.

CASES OF DISPUTED SUCCESSION.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Lords have negatived without a division a resolution brought forward by Lord Stanley of Alderley, referring to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council all cases of disputed succession not involving preponderating political considerations or criminal elements.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, JULY 7.

The P. and O. steamer Mongolia from Bombay arrived this evening at 6-30.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Bombay Mails of the 13th ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with hardening tendency. Sarats unchanged.

Fair Dholleras	5 7-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77¾
4½ per cent. do.	83¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	116¾
Bar Silver	52.

About £100,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 7.

CANNANORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. KANWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. S. W. 6 to 7; thermometer 82; barometer 29·803. Fall of rain 3 inches 87 cents.

MANGALORE, (6th) 4-12 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. E., S. W. Fall of rain 75 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-5 p.m.—Weather fair; wind W.; thermometer 94; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. strong; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 99 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
France 3 ,,	2·12	,,

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	23 62	26 0	27 86
6 Sunday	0 1	.....	.....
7 Monday	.....	0 10	0 7
Total	23 63	26 10	27 93
Fall up to 7th July 1878	41 78	47 6	45 86

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

In our impression of Saturday we reported that four days after the arrival of Colonel Browne at Mandalay further massacres had taken place there, the sons, wives, and daughters of Nyoung, and the Prince's three uncles having been massacred by order of Theebaw. A telegram in to-day's paper confirms this news.

A SUIT was yesterday filed in the High Court on behalf of Mr. Muncherska Bejonjee against the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company to recover Rs. 60,000 as damages for the wrongful dismissal of the plaintiff from the defendants' employment, in breach of his agreement with the defendants, dated 4th November, 1874. From that date the plaintiff was employed as secretary to the company for a term of twenty-five years, at a monthly salary of Rs. 500. The plaintiff continued in the service until the 30th May, 1879, and was said to be always ready and willing to continue for the remainder of the term mentioned in the agreement; but the defendants dismissed him on that date, refusing to retain him any longer. The plaint was presented by Mr. Little, of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, to Mr. Justice Green, who accepted it. It appears from documents attached to the plaint that at a meeting of the board of directors held on the 22nd May, 1879, the agents (Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee and Co.) read a letter of that date from themselves to the directors on the subject of certain charges brought by them against the secretary; and that the board resolved that the charges should be investigated. The solicitors of the company, Messrs. Crawford and Beevey, informed the secretary that the investigation would be held on the 27th May last; and that he could, if he desired, be present to render any explanations which he might think necessary, further stating that, if he did not attend, the enquiry would proceed in his absence. Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, on behalf of the secretary, applied for a copy of the agents' letter on the subject of the charges brought against their client, and asked for a postponement of the enquiry until Mr. Cleveland's return to Bombay a week later. The directors declined to allow a solicitor to represent the secretary at their meeting as they did not propose to constitute themselves into a quasi-judicial tribunal for the purpose of taking evidence formally, but merely intended to satisfy themselves as to the truth or otherwise of the accusations as a preliminary step. The secretary was advised by his solicitors not to attend the investigation unless the directors consented to their being present with him; and the solicitors complained of the board treating their client unfairly in withholding from him a copy of the letter containing the charges, which, they said, he was prepared to answer as soon as he knew what they were. On the 29th May last, the board proceeded with the enquiry in the absence of the secretary, considered some of the accusations to be well-founded, and dismissed him.

WE learn from a progress report of the Sydney International Exhibition that the following spaces have been already allotted:—Great Britain and Ireland 110,000 feet, France 64,000 feet, Germany 45,000 feet, Austria and Hungary 22,000 feet, Belgium 12,000 feet, Italy 10,000 feet, Switzerland 5,000 feet, Holland 5,000 feet; being superficial feet on floors for Europe of 273,000 feet. Russia and Turkey have declared their inability to participate. Wall space in the main building applied for up to date in Europe amounts to 140,000 square feet, exclusive of the Fine Arts collection now being made in England and the Continent of Europe. The space required in the Machinery Hall and exterior buildings for Great Britain and Europe is 100,000 square feet. The colonies have applied in the following proportion for floor space in the main building:—Victoria 10,000 feet, Queensland 10,000 feet, New Zealand 6,000 feet, South Australia 4,000 feet, Tasmania 2,000 feet, Fiji 2,500 feet, New Caledonia 2,500 feet, and 20,000 feet are reserved for the parent colony of New South Wales. Applications for space have also been received from India, the Cape Colony, and some of the South Sea Islands. Advices from Japan state that an Imperial Commissioner will be sent. Austria, France, and Germany have appointed official representatives, and in the United Kingdom the Queen has issued a Royal Commission with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales as President and a number of British noblemen as members. A collection of artistic and scientific objects, articles of *vertu*, and some of the Prince of Wales' India presents are expected to be lent from the South Kensington Museum.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us whether the British Medical Department has such a large surplus of officers in India that it is obliged to employ them in appointments belonging to the Indian Medical. If so, why not send them to Africa, he suggests, where they have to fill up deficiencies with civil medical practitioners. In this way expenses would be lessened to the State, and not increased as by the other method.

"IT is notified in the *N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette* that the Ganges Canal will be closed for annual repairs so soon after the 5th July as the state of the weather will permit.

THE members of the Colombo Bar entertained Mr. Justice Stewart at dinner on the 28th ultimo, on which occasion nearly forty sat down to dinner. Mr. Justice Stewart, who has retired from the Colombo Bench, was to go home by the Zambesi on the 3rd inst. The vacancy created on the Supreme Court bench has been supplied by Mr. Berwick, who acts as Junior Puisne Justice.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—It is beginning to be doubted whether the English mills can ever regain the ground lost, as far as the lower class of cotton goods is concerned. The Indian mills number only fifty-three, and are thus distributed—41 in Bombay, 5 in Calcutta, 2 in Madras, 2 at Cawnpore, and 1 each at Indore, Hyderabad, and Nagpore. The greatest and most noteworthy fact in connection with this controversy is the foreign or extra Indian demand for what are known as Bombay goods. The Indian field is far from being occupied, and yet anon Indian demand has sprung up, which has risen in four years from a value of Rs. 52,26,298 to a value of Rs. 1,14,27,322. This is, when rightly looked at, a testimony against the character of the English goods. They are below the requirements of the consumers of cotton goods. These seek the Indian article, because it is a better wearing material; it is, in short, a more honest fabric. Lancashire has only her own shortcomings to blame, if she find herself excluded from Eastern markets.

MR. NOWROJEE MOTABHAI, barrister-at-law, is to be appointed Private Secretary to Sir Salar Jung, on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000.

THE Singapore *Daily Times* states:—We learn that orders have been sent to the commander of H. M.'s gunboat Foxhound to immediately leave Bangkok with his vessel and return to Singapore. This looks much like a disapproval of the action of Mr. Knox, the Consul General.

THE *Indian Daily News*, in an article on the subject of the bad shooting of British troops in action as exemplified by the Zulu campaign, says:—It would greatly improve the shooting of the army *practically*, if the present pattern of target were abolished, and if iron figures, representing men in various positions, and horses, were substituted for them. We are not speaking of recruits in this connection, but only of trained soldiers. The eye accustomed to practise at a bull's eye target, and at nothing else, can hit nothing else, when it is wanted to do so. We have ourselves seen first-rate target shots miss antelope at 100 yards, and we doubt very much if one good target shot in fifty is ever a *quick shot*. Though quickness of sight and of shooting are invaluable in action, as is shown by the poor shooting that is now being made against the charging Zulus, or the "bolting" Zulus of the war. The trained soldiers—that is to say, all but recruits—should be practised at figures, and *moving* figures, up to 300 yards, and in all kinds of firing, individual and collective.

COLONEL SWINDLEY vacates command of the 15th Hussars, and returns to England, having completed his five years.

A MADRAS paper hears that the Southern District command, left vacant by the death of General Travers, like that of the Northern District, will not be filled up for the present. The Southern District has been very unfortunate in its commanders of late. On the retirement of General Williams, the command of the District was conferred on Colonel E. A. B. Travers, Military Secretary at the Horse Guards. This officer had no sooner arrived in India, than he proceeded to the hills, fell sick, and subsequently succumbed to an attack of diphtheria. Immediately after the still vacant command was offered by telegram to Brigadier General McMaster at Mooltan, but ere he assumed command we had the melancholy task of recording his death. Now Trichinopoly is to have no General at all, at least for the present. The command is not an important one, in point of numbers. A battery of artillery and a corps of native infantry at Trichinopoly, the district head-quarters, a corps of native infantry at Palamcottah, and another at Quilon, comprise the whole force provided for the protection of the people of Southern India. Possibly no further appointment will be made to the general staff of the Madras Army till the Army Commission has settled something as to the future organisation of the army.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—The Moghyer case in which Mr. Magrath, the Magistrate concerned, figured to such disadvantage, has been once more brought before the public; but, before alluding to its latest phase, we may recall the leading facts. There is a small piece of land at Badh Chandrahi, which for years has been held in dispute between a Mohunt, Lachmi Dass, and the proprietors of a neighbouring indigo affair. In November last, the Mohunt caused this ground to be ploughed and sowed; and a man named Bhika, on behalf of the indigo concern, prosecuted Jetoo Lall and several others on a charge of unlawful assemblage, and having forcibly ploughed the land. Mr. Harris, the Assistant Magistrate, convicted Setoo, but refused in his judgment to make an order putting the indigo people in possession of the land. In his "executive capacity," however, he directed them to take possession. The Mohunt refused to give up the land, and in January last, Mr. Magrath assembled a number of armed followers and endeavoured to take possession by force. In this he failed, but he arrested some of the Mohunt's men and subsequently the Mohunt himself. It is sufficient here to explain that, in thus acting, Mr. Magrath was exceeding his legitimate powers, as a magistrate. Accordingly when the case went before the Sessions Judge, he acquitted the prisoners and condemned Mr. Magrath's action. The Government have now ordered an investigation to be made into the facts of the case.

A CHINA paper says:—The Glencoe and the Glenartney got the start in the tea race; the former reached Singapore on the 2nd June, 7 days and 5 hours from Woosung; the latter arrived on the 7th, twelve hours longer passage. The Loudoun Castle ran hard aground in the river Yangtse, losing five days, and being got off only after a large expenditure of money. The Taeping eagle left Foochow on the 12th, and Singapore on the 19th June. It is expected that the three "Glens" will be the first three home.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes of Major Cavagnari and his Mission:—If our Government succeeds in securing the great end which they jealously in view, we may well afford to ignore past differences of opinion as to the means. The country may well be congratulated on its possession of so capable a representative. The duties of Envoy will demand a rare command of energy, resolution, readiness of resource, and delicate tact—of the last as much as any: and for a combination of these rare gifts, no officer in the political service surpasses Major Cavagnari. He has displayed them all to perfection, during his long service of nineteen years on the North-Western frontier. His gallantry as a soldier has been proved in actual warfare with the Border tribes—as in General Keyes' expedition in 1869. And the nature of his opinions on Central Asiatic policy was clearly indicated in March, 1875, when in answer to a reference specially made to him by the Government, he declared that "only such information at the Amir approved of is furnished to the British Native Agent at Kabul," and that British agents should be established in that city as well as in Balkh, Herat, and Kandahar. It is also worthy of remark that the proverbial jealousy between political and military officers seems to have been singularly conspicuous by its absence in the case of Major Cavagnari and his associates in the recent campaign.

THE Poona correspondent of the *Statesman* writes:—An appointment has just been made here against which there is and must be a great outcry. The Staff Surgeoncy of Poona, which is one of the few prizes belonging to the Indian Medical Service, has been given to a medical officer of H.M.'s British troops, this officer having no special claims whatever. The circumstances are these:—When the Civil Surgeoncy became temporarily vacant, his Excellency the Governor, listening with credulity to the whispers of somebody, appointed the Staff Surgeon to it. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief then asked for Dr. Davidson, the Assistant Civil Surgeon, for the Staff Surgeoncy—Dr. Davidson having a very high reputation amongst us as a surgeon and physician, second only to Dr. Beatty, who is *facile princeps* of the Bombay Medical Service. His Excellency the Governor could not spare Dr. Davidson from the Sassoon Hospital, where he has the training of a new subordinate department of the Medical Service which his Excellency the Governor very recently inaugurated. The Commander-in-Chief could not brook the refusal of his request, and has appointed a medical officer of a Queen's regiment as Staff Surgeon. Such an appointment is unprecedented. It is an injury to very deserving officers of the Indian Medical Service, who have special claims to the appointment, and a wrong to the Indian Medical Service as a body, by alienating one of their few prizes.

THE arrangements which Major Street has proposed with the Siamese Government regarding Zimmay are asserted by a contemporary to be as follows:—1st, that a vice-consul from the Consular service, or an officer deputed by the Indian Government, should be Resident at Zimmay; 2nd, that a police officer should be lent to the chief or Prince of Zimmay for a period of two years, to organize the police force on the system obtaining in India, the officer to be paid by the chief of Zimmay; 3rd, that extra guards should be established on the frontier, their sites and strength to be afterwards settled by the police officer. These propositions are said to have been approved by the Viceroy, and will also, most probably, be acquiesced in by the King of Siam.

Chambers's Journal tells some interesting stories of things lost and found. When Jenny Lind was in Liverpool there was a great concert at the Philharmonic Hall. Outside the crowd was dense, and at the close the carriages had difficulty in approaching the door. Two friends were pushing their way through the crowd to find their carriages, when one said to the other—"I am kicking something along with me." There was no room to stoop and pick it up; but when they came to a spot where the crowd was less dense they did so; and the "something" proved to be the half of a beautiful cameo bracelet broken at the hinge, but little the worse for the kicking. After finding the carriages the two returned to the vestibule, but as there was further delay they went out again. The crowd was not much reduced, and a second time the one friend said to the other—"I am kicking something along with me." On getting through the crowd, the remaining half of the bracelet was picked up, in no way injured except by a few scratches. It was afterwards advertised for, and duly returned. A curious instance of the recovery of a lost ring inside a root of celery occurred in Sweden. A woman while planting celery in the garden in spring unconsciously dropped her ring into one of the holes. A plant was inserted in the hole, and doubtless through the ring; and as the root grew the ring must have become imbedded in its substance. The ring was given up for lost, but the following winter it turned up amongst the soup at dinner in a portion of the celery root.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting).

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—An old offender, named Luximon Govind, was yesterday committed, by Mr. W. Webb, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions on a charge of theft.

A VAGRANT.—John Cannon, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb, at the Girgaon Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

POLICE COURT FINES.—The fines inflicted by the three magistrates during the month of June last amounted in all to Rs. 10,826-6-0, of which fines, Rs. 8,721-12-0 has been recovered.

FOOTBALL.—A game at football will be played by members of the Gymkhana on Friday evening, on the Cooperage ground, near the Esplanade bandstand. A capital game is expected.

GAMBLERS.—Ebram Joosub and three other Mahomedans were yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb with being found gaming with cards and money in a common gaming house at Mahim. They were all found guilty and fined Rs. 40 each.

A DISHONEST TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR.—Yesterday, Moraree Bapoo, a tramway conductor, was fined Rs. 25 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for issuing a ticket non-consecutive in number, or a ticket other than that provided by the Tramway Company for the journey.

HOUSE TRESPASS.—A noted character, named Moorally Alladeen, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of house trespass with intent to commit theft in the dwelling house of Narayen Nuthoo. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Hindu, named Dayal Sooka, was yesterday sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb for criminal breach of trust in respect of two silver ornaments valued Rs. 52, the property of one Jeevee, woman.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Aboo Cameeca was yesterday sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb, for being found loitering between sunset and sunrise in a public place, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief.

FREE GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients admitted during the last month was 4,052, the average daily attendance being 135. There were 893 new attendants, and the number 1,068 were children. The prevailing diseases were fever, diarrhœa, ghost, skin diseases, worms, &c.

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THE KOOKMINDAH DISPENSARY AT KALYAN.—During the month of June last 410 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 348 were new admissions (including 2 indoor patients), of which 294 were cured, 68 absented, and 48 are still under treatment. This includes 62 remaining from last month.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—We (*Poona Observer*) understand that the body of a Hindu was found last week near the railway station at Dhond. From the several marks of violence that have been found on his body there is good reason to believe he has been murdered. The enquiries of the police to trace the murderer have as yet proved fruitless.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Two Hindus, named Ranchord Asha and Gungaram Amberam, were convicted by Mr. W. Webb of disorderly behaviour at the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 40, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 was fined Rs. 10, or in default fourteen days' similar imprisonment.

THE PLAGUE OF RATS.—We (*Deccan Herald*) are sorry to learn that the rats have again appeared in the Sholapur district, and are doing much damage to the crops. The destruction of these rats has again compled the attention of Government, and they are determined to use every means to put an end to this plague. Dr. Theodore Cooke has been requested to suggest means for the destruction of these pests, and we have no doubt that one so fertile in resources will discover something effectual in this direction. The poor people are sadly discouraged by the re-appearance of the rats, which have destroyed their grain crops for two years past. Promptness in action will greatly add to its value.

THE LATE FIRE AT PANVEL.—An investigation has been made into the origin of the fire at Panvel. It is found that almost all the records are destroyed or injured. Kerosine oil has been found on some of them, and our readers will recollect that at the time of the fire a half bottle of kerosine oil was found close to the building. The result of the investigation is that the firing is believed to have been wilfully committed, and that it does not appear to have been the result of accident. We hope the police will succeed in tracing the criminals and bringing them to punishment. One man was arrested, but has since been liberated on bail. It seems to us that he ought either to have been liberated by the conductor of the *Citizen*, a financial power amongst the men on 'Change; J. A. Parker, the shrewd and honest worker who helped to *make* the *Indian Daily News*, but who now takes life pleasantly in his Gokhla villa by the Thana creek, dreaming Swedenborgian dreams, but yet holding fast his own practical sound views on common-day things; young Napier, of the same paper, at home for a well earned holiday after the good steady work of years; Trant, formerly of the *Times of India*, now in the employ of the "Lords of Leadenhall," and as a forward "free lance" in the ranks in which so few gain a front place; James Hutton, whose connection with the Anglo-Indian Press dates from upwards of a quarter of a century back, but whose pen still does yeoman's service with the East and belies its owner's statement, that he and it are growing old; Talboys Wheeler, the plodding historian of India, whose love of fun age has not withered, nor his custom of working on dry, dusty records stifled; John Sheppard of the *Star of India*; Dr. Goldsmith of Anglo-Indian literature, whose pen can touch upon no topic without adorning it, and who was one of the chief supporters of the bygone, but brilliant literary ventures of J. Cr. Saunder in the days when the *Delhi* and *Saunders' Monthly Magazine for all India* flourished; Tom Carlisle, the "Alligator," whose humour, once so exuberant and mirth-provoking, now in quieter fashion, and not less real for appearing in more cynical and sober garb, continues to lighten the columns of the *Civil and Military Gazette*; and last and least, "not worthy to be called an apostle," the melancholy "Touchstone," whom "I would the gods had made poetical"—these were of the Press present. Others would have been present, but for hindrances which could be avoided. Meredith Townsend, of the *Spectator*, formerly of the *Friend of India*; Jennings, the breaker of the Tammany Ring in the *New York Times*, and formerly also of the *Friend of India*; Colonel Malleson and Dr. Russell sent kindly worded excuses for not being able to attend. But, besides members of the Indian Press and those connected with or interested in Indian journalism there were many others, men of commerce, or social friends who were through the pelting rain to the funeral. Colonel Ross, soldier and inventor; T. W. Brookes—not "Brookes of Sheffield," but of the more firm house of Hamilton, Calcutta Glover; of the War Office, brother to the late Indian Judge; Newcome, pleasant as ever; Bignell, a few other Civilians, and Colonial advertising house of George Street and Son; Captain Gaynor, and many other friends. Sir George Kellner, who can wear his new, but well deserved, honours without a blush, was away to seek health in Germany; Dan O'Callaghan, of ready wit and no claims for the may-care talk, was a Carlsbad, supposed to be drinking the water there, though no old Anglo-Indian looks fresher at the "Junior" on a summer's afternoon than he; Allen, C. I. E., of the *Pioneer*, was at Homburg by doctors' orders; and Roper-Lethbridge was searching for health some where abroad also,—otherwise, one and all of these would have been amongst us on Wednesday last in the Brompton Cemetery. As it was, however, there was a goodly muster round the grave of an old friend, and it must have been, if a sad, a certain consolation to the family of the deceased to know that so many old Indians, representing such different interests and parties, should come of one accord together to do honour to the memory of their relative. Memories, it has been said, run short in the East; men know each other quickly there and as quickly forget. And when an Anglo-Indian quits the soil of India, after years of labour and happy associations, though he leaves with many kindly wishes and, perhaps, public honours, the habit is to forget him as if he had utterly passed away into the world of shadows. Long before the shadow which waits for all men comes, the retired Anglo-Indian comes the sad truth that here, in England, such retirement brings with it the forgetfulness of the grave. Life is too rapid a river in England to allow time for lingering in order to welcome back old friends upon its banks. The only current which bears us all to the ocean is no respecter of old associations:—

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ANOTHER VOLUNTEER CORPS.—His Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain has, we understand, recommended that the Volunteer Corps proposed to be formed at Wynaad, be called the "Mounted Volunteer Rifles" and armed with Martini-Henry carbines and swords; it being considered very costly and attended with great trouble to have a Volunteer Mountain Battery. The Local Government have approved of Sir Neville's suggestion and issued orders accordingly.

THE SIZE AND HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the days of Queen Elizabeth London contained about 200,000 of a population, and the Queen declared that any person who should add another house to it would incur her severe displeasure. Notwithstanding this, London has continued to grow until the present hour, and, as Mr. Waler, M. P., observed the other day, it is impossible now to realise its size without the aid of certain interesting statistics. Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, he said, contain each about half-a-million of people, but all three put together would not form the half of London. To make up the balance you would require to add Dublin, Edinburgh, Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, and a few other towns of smaller size. Further, in spite of its enormous size London, as a whole, is by far the healthiest city in the world. Its mortality does not exceed 22 per thousand—a rate which contrasts very favourably with that not only of other European capitals, but even of most of our large towns. But while the aggregate mortality of London is so low, it is quite certain that it is very unequally distributed. In Belgravia, Tyburnia, and other favoured localities, it is, perhaps, even as low as 15 per thousand while in some districts it reaches 40 and 50 per thousand. Improvements, however, are going on for the benefit of the working classes.

WE extract from the *Tribune. Medicale de Paris* the following observation:—"Our fellow-citizen, Dr. Dusart, was called in haste to Mr. Logar, who is labouring under a dreadful attack of asthma, having resisted all treatments that he resorted to. Dr. Dusart thinks to prescribe Ascianti & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes; no sooner was the patient inhaled the smoke of the same than suffocation disappeared. Mr. L. does no longer fear the return of such an attack, knowing how he can be relieved of it from its first symptoms."

I HAVE published several well-confirmed cases of *Phthises pulmonalis*, one of which, with the complete destruction of one of the lungs, cured by the use of Dusart's wine and syrup, together with raw meat as food.—Dr. DELERMEL, of the Paris Faculty.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXTRACTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 3rd instant.

Read Government Resolution, Public Works Department, dated 25th June, on a letter from the Collector of Bombay, in which he enquires whether Government have any objection to his taking such action as may appear to him desirable in the pecuniary interests of Government for letting out certain Government land at Chaupati. Government direct that the Collector should offer to the Trustees so much land as they consider can be utilized for trade purposes on the same terms as those on which the Trustees now rent 2 acres, at that locality, and that the remainder be let by the Collector for grazing, pitching tents, temporary buildings; and such other purposes as will not involve competition with the Port Trust. Resolution: to be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 21st June, reporting that during the recent rains a portion of the Musjid Bandar was flooded, and that it was necessary to remove a large quantity of State Railway material lying there; as the same thing may occur again, he suggests that the ground be levelled up. Read memo. by Resident Engineer, dated 1st July, estimating the cost as Rs. 761. Resolution: sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 21st June, reporting that the wharf at the east end of Carnac Bandar south is unprotected and dangerous to passengers at night, that during the previous week two persons fell over into the sea but got out again. He recommends that two lamps be put up at the place, and that a moveable chain be hung across the wharf face. Read memo. by Resident Engineer, dated 1st July, proposing to use some of the guns, posts and chains which are being removed from Apollo Bandar, and estimating the cost at Rs. 274, exclusive of the value of the material. Resolution: sanctioned, to be charged to revenue. The Municipality should be asked to provide what additional lamps are required.

The following was amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Pilotage statement week to 1st July.

10	vessels piloted into harbour.	
19	,, ,, out of	,,
1	,, transported.	
2	,, attended to.	

THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

THE ship Copenhagen experienced very bad weather for three days consecutively. She was bound, it would appear, for Colombo with a cargo of rice from Falce Point, which place she left on the morning of the 26th. At 10 o'clock that morning she first began to experience bad weather. The wind commenced to increase, and they had to "hand" the royals, the light sail, the topgallant sail, &c. Half an hour later she was struck by a very heavy squall from the north-west, which blew away her forestopsail clean from the ropes and split her mainsail and spanker. The weather continued equally till midnight, the vessel plunging heavily the while and making much water. On Friday morning the wind was increasing in force, till, bursting with terrific squalls and torrents of rain, it caused the ship to labour and strain heavily, constantly flooding the decks and the poop with water. As the gale kept on increasing the whole of the afternoon, it was thought advisable to change the vessel's course westward, till at midnight it culminated in a cyclone, blowing the top, foretop, and staysails to shreds, splitting the foresail, and washing away the starboard lifeboat from the davits. Having thus expended itself, the wind began to abate on the 28th, land was sighted on the 29th, and coming up to the Sandheads the pilot boarded the vessel on the point, bringing her safely into port on the 2nd. During the storm the vessel sprung a leak, and about 450 bags of rice had to be thrown overboard. It is admitted by all hands that they have had a providential escape, the vessel being of very light draught.—*Statesman.*

IN MEMORIAM.

"There's rosemary, that's for remembrance . . . . and there is pansies, that's for thoughts."

ON Wednesday, June the 11th, the quiet burial chapel at Brompton Cemetery presented a scene which I think many Anglo-Indians will more than forgive me for attempting to describe. The morning was wet and gloomy, a pitiless rain pouring down; but the inclemency of the weather did not prevent a number of men, well-known in India, from assembling together round a coffin on which were laid wreaths of flowers, the gift in bounty, if as fleeting, too, as those which sweet Ophelia touched. Under the coffin lid was the dead body of John O'Brien Saunders, the "Nestor" of the Indian Press, and, grouped around, to do the last honour to his memory, were all the representatives of the Anglo-Indian Press at present in London, with many old Indian friends. Maclean, of the *Bombay Gazette*, looking hale and hearty, though the senior now of all, perhaps, in the field of Anglo-Indian journalism; Nassau Lees, of the rival of the *Gazette*, the often abused, but ever flourishing *Times of India*, just returned from a visit bed at Brighton, but showing that there are years of work in him yet; Lawson, of the *Madras Mail*, quick and energetic as ever, though hard work has told not a little upon him; Sutherland, "erst of the opposition"—the *Madras Times*—conductor of the *Citizen*, a financial power amongst the men on 'Change; J. A. Parker, the shrewd and honest worker who helped to *make* the *Indian Daily News*, but who now takes life pleasantly in his Gokhla villa by the Thana creek, dreaming Swedenborgian dreams, but yet holding fast his own practical sound views on common-day things; young Napier, of the same paper, at home for a well earned holiday after the good steady work of years; Trant, formerly of the *Times of India*, now in the employ of the "Lords of Leadenhall," and as a forward "free lance" in the ranks in which so few gain a front place; James Hutton, whose connection with the Anglo-Indian Press dates from upwards of a quarter of a century back, but whose pen still does yeoman's service with the East and belies its owner's statement, that he and it are growing old; Talboys Wheeler, the plodding historian of India, whose love of fun age has not withered, nor his custom of working on dry, dusty records stifled; John Sheppard of the *Star of India*; Dr. Goldsmith of Anglo-Indian literature, whose pen can touch upon no topic without adorning it, and who was one of the chief supporters of the bygone, but brilliant literary ventures of J. 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which could be easily fitted if the ship were required for war service. In certain cases a shell-piece might be fitted behind even a moderate thickness of armour-plating, which might be kept in store in readiness to be fixed.

I am well aware of the difficulty of securing attention to new suggestions. Naval officers are unwilling to see any portion of the money voted for the Navy expended on ships which may never carry the pendant. Their aim is to make the Royal Navy sufficient by itself to meet all the naval requirements of the country. It is a natural but an impracticable ambition. Public attention is with difficulty attracted to any subject not directly connected with the passing events of the day. Without the occurrence of disastrous shipwrecks, Mr. Plimsoll would have failed to catch the ear of the public; and until our commerce is cut up by some future Alabama, it is possible that no effectual effort will be made to provide those additions to the armed strength of the Navy which would certainly be demanded on the outbreak of a war, and in the absence of which our shipowners would probably be compelled to transfer their vessels wholesale to the flag of the United States.

I cannot close this letter without a passing allusion to certain foreign ships of war which I have lately had an opportunity of visiting. As an example of an almost perfect cruiser, I may quote the Trenton, of the United States Navy, with which I have been in company at Villafranca. The Trenton is a spar-decked frigate of 3,800 tons, armed with 11 powerful guns, capable of steaming 14 knots, maintaining a high average speed with reduced boiler power, and carrying sufficient coal to make a passage across the Atlantic under steam. This vessel is fully rigged, and quite successful under canvas, and is described by her officers as possessing admirable seagoing qualities. When compared with our own largest unarmoured frigates such as the Inconstant, the Raleigh, or the Shah, the Trenton seems to combine every point of naval efficiency which they possess, whether for the protection or destruction of commerce, while the tonnage of the American ship is less than half the tonnage of our own vessels. As a cruiser of the first class in war and a training ship in peace, I commend the Trenton to the attentive study of the Admiralty. As the ship will shortly visit the Thames, the officers of the Controllers' Department will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity of inspecting her.

Among the many ships now assembled at Toulon, the Tourville is one of the most interesting. In this and the sister ship, the Duquesne, the French contractors have sought to rival, and even to surpass, the English ships of the same type. The displacement is 5,440 tons, the nominal horse-power 1,800, and the speed exceeding that attained in our own ships prior to the trial of the Iris; and certainly in beauty and symmetry the French designs cannot be excelled. As a man-of-war, however, the Tourville, in common with the ships of the same type, which we have ourselves constructed, possesses only one conspicuous quality—namely, that of speed; and I remain unconvinced, even by the common action of the French and English constructors, that the policy is sound of building ships so costly with so little fighting power. Ocean steamers could always be obtained for the exigency of war with scarcely inferior speed and greatly superior coal endurance. The advantages of the Tourville, the Shah, and even the Iris over the ocean steamers which navigate the Atlantic with such remarkable success in all weathers lie mainly in the extreme length of their coal bunkers and the multiplication of bulk-heads. These are modifications which could easily be introduced in a large number of ships in the mercantile marine. A valuable addition might thus be made to the Navy in reserve, while the cost would be small in comparison with the results which would be gained. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Gibraltar, May 28. THOMAS BRASSEY.

THE DECORATION OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Times* from Florence says:—"The attention of the artistic community in Florence has just been strongly called to a proposed contribution towards the solution of the problem how to finish Sir Christopher Wren's great work, London's St. Paul's, in the shape of a suggestive design for the decoration of the interior of the dome, the joint work of Charles Heath Wilson, so well known to English visitors to Florence, for many years past, and to England as the author of 'The Life of Michael Angelo,' and for his long labours in connexion with art and art teaching, and R. P. Pullan, the well-known architect. It is understood that the design is volunteered, and is rather the result of strong interest in the work the St. Paul's committee have before them and is intended rather as an idea for bringing together the designs of the artists whom the committee propose to employ, than for displacing them, the suggestion being limited to the central idea, leaving the details of design to the respective artists. Messrs. Pullan and Wilson have for many years, each in his own way, made a special study of architectural decoration, and the principle to which they adhere, and of which their design is an exemplification, is that in all such work the architectural unity should be made the *sine qua non* of the employment of pictorial appliances, and that the painting or sculpture should distinctly be conformed to the architectural composition. This was unquestionably the case with the Greeks and with Michael Angelo, as well as with the Byzantine masters. If this be sound, the collection of a series of pictures by different painters, whether of a symbolical or realistic nature, disconnected in subject, and not tied together by some decorative design, would, however, fine the art of each separate work, be inferior to a decorative whole, however inferior the parts, so long as in their whole the architecture itself found an illustration and an illumination. The basis chosen by Messrs. Pullan and Wilson is the *Te Deum*. The dome is divided into eight sections by broad decorative ribs, painted and moulded, and the rib panels filled with arabesques in monochrome. At the bases of the ribs are eight thrones, on which are seated as many prophets. The thrones are architecturally designed, with cornices, pilasters, and niches. Over the cornice of each, to carry the human element into even the design of the ribs, stands an angel erect. The ribs terminate at their summits in foliated capitals united by arches, surmounted by friezes and cornice with pindentives. Between these ribs an architectural composition runs round the dome to support, divide, and facilitate the grouping of the human and angelic figures which form the dominant element of the entire design. The evangelists that already occupy the spandrels will be included in this plan. The dado contains a decorative design, and in the podium above it are ranged the martyrs, from or tribune, as it is here called, beneath the dome not being included in the present design; but, if this were accepted it is proposed to include the drum in the system and arrange it with a series of men of all nations representing the Church—'The holy Church throughout all the world doth acknowledge Thee.' Then would come the martyrs—'The noble army of martyrs praise Thee.' In the colonade above the podium are eight Apostles, each (omitting the Evangelists already there) under a baldacchino and seated on a throne, continuing the theme—'The glorious company of the Apostles praise Thee;' and above the architecture the hollow space of the true dome contains figures of angels rising and vanishing in space, and still above them, around and beneath the lantern, are cherubim and seraphim, while in the cupola of the lantern is the Lamb. The design prepared by Messrs. Wilson and Pullan is of one section, the eighth of the project, and the figures are intentionally borrowed from best known representations of the old masters, it not being their intention to suggest them as the designs for the individual figures, which will be left to the artists charged with carrying out the suggestion contained in the illustration of the *Te Deum*, both the idea and design of which have been met here with warm approbation by the native artistic as well as the foreign *dilettante* element of our society. If the purpose to be accomplished is rather the decoration of an architectural work than forming a gallery of pictures and designs, there can be no doubt that the design under notice gives a consistent and comprehensive plan. I believe it is the intention of the artists to send the design to London shortly, in order to offer it for the consideration of the committee for the completion of St. Paul's."

TESTING IRON AND STEEL BY ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

(*Times.*)

Two interesting practical applications of electro-magnetism have recently appeared. In one it is applied to discovering flaws in iron or steel; in the other, to measuring the hardness of steel. The theory of the former process (proposed by Mr. Herring, an American mining engineer) is this: When an iron or steel bar is passed through a coil which is traversed by an electric current, the bar becomes a magnet. If the metal be homogeneous, the polarity of the bar may be inferred from known laws of electro-magnetism. If, however, there be a want of continuity of fibre at some point—i. e., a flaw, new poles are formed there, which a properly mounted needle will readily detect, also giving a measure of the extent of the imperfection causing these false poles. The apparatus is so contrived, then, that the wire or rod to be tested is passed horizontally first through a magnetizing helix, then through a hole in a block of wood, which supports a nicely balanced dipping needle as magnetometer. The apparatus is, of course, adapted to the size, weight, and shape of the piece to be examined. In testing plates the helix is flattened, and a number of magnetometers are mounted a short interval on a bar, which can be moved to and fro in front of the helix and fixed at any desired distance from it. The new apparatus of Professor Watenhofen, of Prague, for measuring the hardiness of steel electro-magnetically, is a development into more practical form of a former idea of his. Its principle is that hardness of steel may be very correctly inferred from a numerical determination of its coercitive force. In its main features, his arrangement is as follows:—From one end of a balance arm are suspended successively, in a brass holder, bars of the steels to be examined (these being as nearly as possible equal in weight). The other arm bends obliquely downwards, and bears a constant weight. Motion of the beam causes a pointer to move radially over a scale, the movement being magnified by toothed wheels. One of the steel bars having been suspended, a magnetizing coil, equal to it in length, is raised on a stand so as to enclose the bar, and fixed with a binding screw when it does. Then a current is sent through the coil; then the coil is released and moved gradually down, pulling the bar with it, till the latter breaks away, and the deflection of the pointer is noted at which this occurs. This affords an estimate of the hardness of the steel. For example, a bar A gives a *maximum* attraction, 9·6; a second bar, B, 7·8; a third, C, 14·6. It is inferred that A is considerably harder than B and C, and of the two latter C is harder than B. Precautions are taken in the apparatus to prevent injury to the parts from the sudden recoil when the hold of the coil on the bar ceases.

BILLIARDS.—We see from the China papers that Mr. Stanley and Mr. Shorter have been disputing the title of "third best billiard-player of the world." We read that Stanley went to Shanghai while Shorter was there on purpose to make a match. The day after his arrival, Mr. Shorter challenged Stanley to play for 250 dollars a side, a game of English billiards, 1000 up, and deposited half that sum in the hands of the Editor of the *Mercury*, which had to be covered by Mr. Stanley on or before the 9th, the match to take place in about a week, and the second half of the money to be made good the night of play.

THE AFTER EFFECTS OF FAMINE.—A correspondent writes to a Madras paper from Kurnool:—"I regret to state that the distress here is increasing, there being very nearly 1,000 paupers in the camp, and many more moving about the bazaars and streets of the town. Unfortunately, also, these cases also suffer from terrible ulcers, often extending from knee to ankle. An appeal has been made to the Secretary of the Famine Relief Fund, but there are no funds available. It is raining steadily as I write; if so it has been pleasant cloudy weather with occasional showers for the last fortnight. The Tooomboda is in extremely heavy flood, and is overflowing some of the low-lying banks; from the doctor's bungalow it presents a magnificent sight, being nearly a mile broad. The town is healthy; but the mortality amongst the paupers is very high. The inmates of the camp are as a rule wretchedly emaciated, and victims of foul unhealthy ulcers and guinea worm."

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Gray Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing dryness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural preservative of the Hair. Its popularity and consequent fame is unequalled throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandes & Co., and Hajee Moledina Jeevanji Bombay; Apcar, Bhattacharjee & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; Delbom & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyall & Sherwell & Co., Allahabad; R. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Mathias & Co., Colombo; Cassimbhoy Muncherjee and Son, Ahmedabad; or Dealers in perfumery.—[ADVT.]

THE ENGLISH PEW OPENER.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

At first sight a movement for the abolition of the traditional pew-opener—the female figure so conspicuous at weddings and so active in showing well-dressed persons to vacant seats—would seem another device of the Liberation Society for pushing on their great process of Disestablishment. Instead of boldly attacking the Archbishop of Canterbury, the assault is insidiously directed at the other extremity of the Establishment, where an unprotected female guards the sanctuary and its approaches. The Aylesbury ladies who have initiated this new agitation profess devotion to the Church; and it is their zeal that leads them to take the broom from the hands of the pew-opener, to replace her assistants the charwoman, and to execute themselves all that has been hitherto done by hired hands. But may not these active young Churchwomen be Dissenters in disguise; and if once the principle of Voluntaryism creeps into the aisle may it not spread to the chancel, the reading desk, and the pulpit? If salaried pew-openers are to be replaced by unpaid damsels of high degree, may not the unrewarded ministrations of laymen—now familiar to Nonconformists—be introduced instead of the paid services of rectors and curates? Does not the disestablishment of the pew-opener suggest that familiar, but still immortal metaphor, the "thin end of the wedge"? There are some reasons, no doubt, why the faded female in question should be improved off the face of the earth. Her gushing civility on the occasion of a wedding; the speculative tenderness with which she delights in the beauty of the bride; her alacrity in receiving the bridegroom, and her fidelity to his footsteps until he has "not forgotten her," may be cherished by very bigoted conservatives, but will not be generally regretted. Then we can do justice to her Sunday skill in divining with accuracy the wearers of the pockets where shillings or sixpences lie waiting to leap to her hollowed palm without wishing that this surreptitious sale of vacant seats should be continued for ever. With young ladies instead of old women to dust the church and to show strange worshippers to their seats, there may be less scope for the comic writer or the caricaturist, but more decorum and more cleanliness may certainly be expected.

None of the tasks usually called "menial" seems so suitable for women of the more refined classes than the preservation of order and neatness in the church. George Herbert says: "Who sweeps a floor as in God's sight, Makes that and the action fine;" and it might be easy for a lady cleansing a church to apply to the humble task the elevated idea of the poet. Hitherto the industry of ladies in churches has taken the form of enthusiastic decoration as festivals recurred, and satirists have sometimes asserted that zeal has been usually proportioned to the amount of coldness among the ministering priests. There seems much more utility and less fervour for ornamental duty in the energy of the Aylesbury Committee, for the discharge of an unobtrusive but necessary work. "The trivial round, the common task" are here encountered and fitly fulfilled. We are not aware whether the edifice where this reform has been started is Evangelical or Ritualistic; but the amount of work will considerably differ according to the section to which it may belong. In a strictly Evangelical building everything is simple and strict cleanliness is easily attained by a moderate amount of industry. Ritualism, however, imposes on its votaries various and many tasks. The fixing, lighting, and extinction of scores of candles of different heights involves hard work. The multiplication of vestments makes the duties of wardrobe-keeping by no means light. Banners if not carefully watched are apt to get intolerably dusty; pictures, images, crosses, the fret-work frequent in mediæval devices, the many cushions to induce not leaning but real kneeling, all impose on the churchkeepers of the High Church revival very severe and continuous duties. If the Aylesbury ladies are Ritualists then their zeal must be earnest and sincere; and as the wallet of "the Gueux" became a symbol of pride, so with their "dusters" in their hands they may go down to posterity. One difficulty is in the way. The Roman Church has long looked with a hostile eye at the presence and ministrations of women in sacred places. In the most distinguished chorus no female voices are allowed, lads, as we see in our cathedrals, being trained for the soprano parts. The service of the altar has also been invariably reserved for men and boys, and even in the most Protestant edifices women do not, as a rule, ascend the clergymen. Of course, this is an extension of the mediæval and monkish practice of shutting out the softer sex from even entrance into a monastery, as if their presence for half an hour might taint the air. The Ritualists are very apt to borrow from the Roman Church all its tone and symbolism. For instance, in many of their edifices they imitate the cathedral practice of the division of the sexes, a custom that cuts at the root of family devotion in the old parish church. Will not they, therefore, object to this intrusion of a bevy of bright young ladies—eager candidates for hard work in the House of the Lord—with special gatherings on Saturdays, combined with, perhaps, tea in the vestry, the cassocks dropping in. The traditional pew-opener is female, no doubt; but age and poverty tend to neutralise her, and no clergyman was ever known to find that functionary too attractive on account of her sex.

Where will the lady-help crusade arrest itself? It has still many realms to subdue. What has been done has in many cases achieved great and useful reforms. The abolition of Mrs. Gamp is in itself an inestimable blessing. The substitution at the bedside of an educated woman who can understand the doctor's orders and exercise a proportionate influence over the patient has been a great gain. Not given to "drink," she is not ever ready to sleep when most wanted. Inspired not by merely mercenary motives, she devotes herself in a manner that would astonish Betsy Prig. There still lingers among the middle classes some prejudice against Protestant "Sisters" on account of their uniform garb aping, as it is thought, the habits of the Catholic nuns. But it is forgotten that for a young and perhaps pretty woman, who has to go through the streets of London at night—as a nurse sometimes must—the ordinary dress of a young lady would be to some extent perilous. The semi-conventional grey or black robe warns off idle pursuers and persecutors of the other sex; even hardened profligates shrink back from the cowardice of insulting a Sister of Charity or Charity or Mercy. The apparel thus proclaims the mission and protects the wearer even from half-drunken ruffians or over-dressed young gentlemen coming home at night tipsy from their clubs. This reform of our nursing system is not measurable by the number of lady nurses; they are still a minority, but their work and influence has elevated the vocation and leavens the mass; and by no people has it been more welcomed than by enlightened medical men. In other directions the influence of ladies has made itself felt of late years, and we use the word "ladies" intentionally to express the increased intervention of refined and educated women in works of reformation, charity, and consolation. The field is still large and the labourers are comparatively few; but, at all events, organisation has so extended itself that no unmarried young lady in London can now say that she is unable to find healthy and useful occupation. She may visit the poor in their homes, the paupers in workhouses, prisoners in gaols, patients in hospitals; she can read the Bible to the unlettered, or teach children, or sit by the bedside of the imprisoned invalid. It is said by some etymologists that "Lady" comes from "Loaf-giver," a derivation that takes us back to the wife of the lord giving bread to all who came to her gates. But man does not live by bread alone, and the lady of the present day can bring to the homes of the needy and unfortunate the brightness of a refined manner, the grace of a willing sympathy, the tact and thought of a woman who has read and observed and can feel for the sorrows of others. The more the women of the better classes master the theory and practice of any craft or calling, the more it will be purified and raised. Because there are some "lady-superintendents of nurseries," all children's maids feel their duties elevated. The influence of cookery classes at South Kensington has already descended to the kitchens. The scores of educated women who are certificated teachers has raised school work far above the level of the old dames' schools. The artistic industries of many exhibitions have taught artisans that their work is watched and will be rewarded. We could not, even if we would, obliterate the distinctions of classes, but we can teach all kinds and conditions of people that the idea of duty goes down even to the dusting of pews or the cleaning of doorsteps, and that refined and educated women can cook dinners, clean parlours or churches, or nurse sick men as well as the coarsest wench and suffer no degradation from the task; the lesson, on the contrary, lifting the work itself in the eyes of all.

STREET DRINK-STALLS IN SEVILLE.

(*Builder.*)

HERE and there, wherever the irregularity of the buildings provides a corner sheltered from the traffic, little stalls with picturesque awnings are established, at which a great variety of refreshing and cheap beverages are dispensed to the ever thirsty crowd. It is a curious study for the Englishman, whose mind is troubled by the great drink question, to stand and watch the trade of these little establishments. They are more frequented than the wine shops, and are considered more respectable; in fact, all classes indulge in the cheap and excellent drinks provided. These consist of a multitude of syrups mixed with very cold water; of lemonade or orangeade, made with the fruit itself, and in your presence; or of *orchata*, a delicious mixture of crushed almonds and sugar which, when dissolved in water, converts it into a milky substance, and imparts a most delicate and refreshing flavour. In all this we have no wine, and still less spirits. Even tea and coffee would be considered too exciting for constant consumption while out of doors in the hot streets. Yet we have seen, many times, magnificent men—toreadors and others, gipsies, horse-tamers,—many, in fact, addicted to athletic exercise, leap off their horses and drink with the utmost satisfaction one of these innocent decoctions. But few of them would have accepted, even if offered, anything stronger: and certainly it cannot be said that this temperate *régime* did not agree with them. In physique they were some of the most perfect men we have ever had occasion to admire. Agile, with well-set limbs, broad shoulders, small heads and features often recalling those of a Roman Emperor, they seemed the personification of life and health. It is not surprising if the daughters of such a race enjoy a world-wide renown for their beauty. Their parents are the most sober of people, though they live in a land that supplies strong wines to the whole world.

A MEETING was advertised to take place on the 1st instant, at the Colombo Chamber of Commerce, to consider the advisability of forming a Co-operative Association. The chair was to have been taken at four o'clock, but as not more than 14 gentlemen were present the meeting fell through.

A NEW TIDE PREDICTER.—We understand that by permission of the Statistical Committee of the India Office the new tide-predicter, which has been constructed for the Survey Department by Mr. E. Roberts ("Nautical Almanac "office), will be exhibited at the closing meeting of the Royal Society on the 19th inst. The instrument, although not yet out of the makers' hands, is sufficiently complete to show its entire working; in fact, the tide-curves for the year 1880 for Bombay and Kurrachee have been already run off, and the results are now being tabulated for printing. Specimen tide-curves of the Southern Indian, Pacific, and North Atlantic Oceans, the English Channel, and the Mediterranean will also be exhibited to show the universality of the system of prediction by the instrument.—*Nature.*

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